MARCH, 1785. THE NUMB. 2859.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1785.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 7.

The following moſt gracious Declaration of his Majeſty of France, is publiſhed by particular Deſire, for the information of thoſe concerned in trade to the French Iſlands, as it evinces ſtill further marks of that urbanity and univerſal liberality that was ever the ſhining characteriſtic of LOUIS the XVIth. VIVE LE ROI!

DECLARATION,

Of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty LOUIS XVI, in his COUNCIL of STATE,

Relating to Foreigners trading to his AMERICAN COLONIES.

Auguſt 30, 1784.

Extract from the Regiſter of the King's Council of State.

THE King, always occupied with the care of conciliating the advantages of cultivation in his American Colonies, together with the increaſe of the trade of his kingdom, never loſt ſight of the means that could contribute to the proſperity of his poſſeſſions over the ſeas, without leſſening the advantages the mother country ought to derive from her poſſeſſions, but the principles to be followed in order to attain that end, preſented difficulties, which could not be conquered, but by the enlightened experience of the changes to be introduced in that important part of adminiſtration. By the accounts which his Majeſty's Governors have rendered him, till this time, he has perceived the neceſſity of annihilating, in part, the primitive rigidity of his ſtatute of October, 1727, which tenor expreſsly excludes foreigners from trading to his colonies; and in order to maintain a juſt equilibrium of mutual advantages it has been neceſſary at different times, to bring forth modifications on the ſeverity of prohibitive regulations. Conſidering that actual circumſtances are ſubject to new mitigation, his Majeſty has judged proper by granting thoſe, it was yet requiſite to multiply the number of free ports in his Leeward and Windward Iſlands, to rectify the choice of ſaid ports, and to open them in ſuch place or places, as they may be under the care of government, and under the inſpection of national commerce, in order to obviate the abuſe of a deſtructive contraband trade, and to repreſs it with as much more ſeverity, that his Majeſty having provided for the wants of his colonies, the infringers of his laws ſhall become leſs excuſable; to which caſe being willing to provide, his Majeſty having heard the report, being preſent in his council, has ordered the following:

Art. I. The port heretofore aſſigned to the Carenage of St. Lucia, ſhall be kept free for ſaid Iſland only: There ſhall be eſtabliſhed three other free ports in his Windward Iſlands. viz. one at St. Pierre for Martinico; one at Point Petre for Guadaloupe and dependencies; and one at Scarborough for Tobago. There ſhall be open likewiſe three ports for the Iſland of Hiſpaniola, viz. One at Cape Francois, one at Port-au-Prince, and one at the Cape of St. Louis; that of St. Nichola Mole in the ſame iſland, which is now open, ſhall be ſuppreſſed.

Art. II. His Majeſty, proviſionally, and until he is pleaſed to order the contrary, permits all foreign ſhips or veſſels of the burthen of ſixty tons or upwards, only loaded with lumber of all kinds, even dye wood, ſea coal, live cattle of all kinds, ſalt beef and pork, codfiſh, and all kinds of ſalt fiſh, rice, corn, pulſe, green hides, tanned leather, furrs, roſin and tar, to enter the ſaid ports, and unload, ſell, or barter ſaid merchandize.

Art. III. It ſhall be permitted to foreign veſſels that ſhall enter the above deſcribed ports, either to carry goods permitted by the ſecond article, or in ballaſt, to load in return for foreign ports, molaſſes and taffia only, and goods from France.

Art. IV. All kinds of merchandize, of which the importation and exportation are permitted to foreigners at ſaid free ports, ſhall be ſubmitted to the local duties eſtabliſhed or to be eſtabliſhed in either colonies, and ſhall beſides pay one per cent on their value.

Art. V. Independent of the duties of one per cent. explained in the foregoing article, ſalt beef, codfiſh, and all other kinds of fiſh ſhall pay three livres per cwt. the produce of which ſhall be converted for encouraging the importation of ſalt fiſh from the French fiſheries.

Art. VI. All kinds of ſalt proviſions, fiſh, &c. that ſhall be imported in the colonies by ſhips or veſſels under French colours, coming directly from any port in this kingdom, ſhall not be ſubject to the duties mentioned in the two preceeding articles.

Art. VII. There ſhall be eſtabliſhed in every one of the ports or harbours above mentioned, a ſufficient number of commiſſaries, in order to watch, that there ſhould not be introduced or exported any other merchandize except thoſe ſpecified in the 2d and 3d articles of the preſent ordinance, and in order that no ſuſpicion may ariſe from neglect of duty in ſaid commiſſaries, his Majeſty authoriſes all French merchants or traders reſiding in any of the ſaid ports, as well as all Captains of veſſels that may happen to be preſent, to name among themſelves Deputies, who ſhall be charged to inquire into, and report all neglects, and abuſes that may come to their knowledge, and they ſhall alſo attend, when convenient, at the ſearching of foreign veſſels, at their arrival and departure.

Art. VIII. The Captains of ſaid foreign veſſels that ſhall arrive in any of the above ports, ſhall be obliged, under the penalty of confiſcation of their ſhips and cargoes, and one thouſand livres fine, to hoiſt a ſignal in ſight of the harbour, to warn their atrival, in order that two commiſſaries may be inſtantly ſent, and as much as poſſible be a guard on board, in order to hinder any part of the cargo from being unloaded before the ſearch is made. If ſaid Captains arrive in the morning, they ſhall, the ſame day, or if in the afternoon, at leaſt the next morning before noon, make an exact declaration both in his Majeſty's and the admiralty Office, where they ſhall fulfil, beſides all the formalities of the ordinance, they ſhall declare what kind and quality of merchandize their cargoes are compoſed of; they ſhall preſent their bills of lading and real invoices, and they ſhall not be permitted to unload their cargoes without a permit from the naval office, which ſhall be effected only in the preſence of two commiſſaries, who ſhall ſearch the merchandize. After which they ſhall give a certificate of their being preſent at the unlading. When ſaid ſhips ſhall be ready to load in return, nothing ſhall go on board without a ſimilar declaration, and not without an equal number of commiſſaries preſent, nor without a ſimilar certificate of their being preſent at the loading of ſaid ſhip, nor ſhall they be permitted to depart without a permit from the naval office.

Art. IX. If during the time of ſearch, before, or after the unlading, there ſhall be found on board ſaid foreign ſhips, entered in either of the above ports, or ſailing from ſaid ports, any other goods or merchandize of which the importation or exportation are permitted by the 2d and 3d articles, the commiſſaries ſhall in that caſe tranſmit a report thereof to the Naval-Office, in order that his Majeſty's Officers, may proceed to an immediate confiſcation of ſaid veſſels, together with a fine of a thouſand livres; appeal to be made toa ſuperior court, or to the King.

Art. X. All French merchants or traders, belonging to this kingdom or the French colonies, that ſhall be concerned in the importation of foreign merchandize, permitted by the 2d article, as alſo in the exportation into foreign ports of ſuch as are permitted by the 3d article, ſhall be liable to the ſame penalties in caſes of contravening this ordinance, and to pay the ſame duties, except the one per cent, fixed by the 4th article, from which they are exempted.

Art. XI. All Captains or mates of veſſels, freighted either in any of the ports or harbours of the kingdom, or in any port of the French colonies, in order to go to any port of the northern ſeas, even as far as St. Peter and Miquelon, ſhall not be permitted to ſet ſail but from one of theſe ports, under the penalty of confiſcation of veſſel and cargo, beſides one thouſand livres fine. Said Captains or Mates of ſhips or veſſels ſhall be compelled to take, according to cuſtom, a limited permit from the Governor and intendant, and a paſs from the admiral, which ſaid permit and paſs ſhall be regiſtered in the admiralty office. They ſhall beſide furniſh all kinds of declarations, and ſhall ſubmit to all the neceſſary ſearches, in order to aſcertain the ſtate of their cargo, which ſhall only conſiſt in molaſſes, taffia, and goods from France, ſo and in the ſame manner as if they were foreigners.

Art. XII. The clearances for foreign ports ſhall be granted only for ſuch places where his Majeſty has a Conſul, Vice Conſul or Agent reſiding, to which ſaid clearances ſhall be preſented as well on their arrival as at their departure, in order to be examined by them, and ſaid clearances or permits are to be exhibited and produced by the Captains at their return, either in France or the colonies.

Art. XIII. The French ſhips or veſſels that ſhall ſail from any of the above free ports, to go to the northern ſeas, as far as St. Peter's and Miquelon, as alſo thoſe that ſhall ſail from any port of the kingdom, ſhall have entered into any foreign ports, or even in the ſaid iſlands of St. Peter's and Miquelon, ſhall not be permitted, but under confiſcation of their veſſel and cargo, beſides one thouſand livres, to go back or to enter in any of the French colonies, but in one of the above ports, in order that they may ſubmit to the ſame ſearch and inſpection to which foreign veſſels are ſubject to, they ſhall be held to the ſame declarations and formalities, and ſhall not introduce the importation of any other goods but what are permitted; after the inſpection of her cargo, certificates ſhall be given thereof, and Captains or Mates by the direction of his Majeſty's Admirality ſhall be permitted to proceed with their veſſels to ſuch port or harbour of the colony they ſhall think proper.

Art. XIV. Said French veſſels freighted either from the French iſlands, or from any port or harbour in this kingdom, that may have touched at any foreign ports, or St. Peter's and Miquelon, ſhall enter in one of the above free ports ſhall be compelled under the ſame penalties of confiſcation and fine, to hoiſt, three leagues off, a colour or diſtinguiſhed mark, ſuch as ſhall be directed by the admiralty, in order that in the inſtant of their arrival, commiſſaries may be ſent on board from the admiralty office.

Art. XV. His Majeſty, requires always, under the ſame penalties, that foreign ſhips or veſſels, to which it has been permitted for a limited time, to introduce cargoes of Negroes in the Windward Iſlands only, into the ports of the Admiralty of ſaid iſlands, ſhall not be permitted to import any more in future, except in the ports of the Carenage of St. Pierre, of Point a Petre, and Scarborough only, derogating as to that, to the arret of the King's Council of June 28th 1783, which ſhall continue to be put in force according to its tenor.

Art. XVI. The produce of fines and confiſcations ſhall be appropriated in totality to the Commiſſaries of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms, who ſhall have been the means of the confiſcations; in regard to the veſſels that ſhall be taken in illicit trade by the ſhips or veſſels of his Majeſty's *Garde de Cote*, the whole of the produce ſhall belong to the captors, only deducting the fees of Juſtice, the Admiral's tenth, and the ſix denaries per livre, for the marine invalids; where they may happen to be any denunciators, one third of the ſaid produce ſhall be deducted in their behalf.

Art. XVII. His Majeſty doth enjon expreſs inhibition to all Frenchmen, to lend their names to any limited franciſcations on foreign ſhips or veſſels, under the penalty of three thouſand livres, to be applied for the benefit of the hoſpitals, without prejudice to the confiſcation of the ſhip or veſſel, ordered by divers regulations intervening on the act of navigation; enjoins his officers in the offices of admiralty to make on that account all kinds of diligent reſearches, againſt tranſgreſſors, at their peril.

Art. XVIII. His Majeſty reſerving to himſelf to open hereafter, if need be, a free port for Cayenne and Guiana, after the expiration of the time he has fixed by the ordinance of his council of the 15th of laſt May, for the general freedom of trade in ſaid colonies. And it is meant that until the revolution of the above epoch, foreign or French ſhips or veſſels which might have touched in or at any port of Cayenne and Guiana, might not enter in any other port in the Windward or Leeward Iſlands, but on the ſame conditions, precaution, rules and penalties that are announced in the 13th and 14th articles above deſcribed.

Art. XIX. The diſpoſitions of the letters patent of October, 1727, ſhall moreover be put in execution, and the ſubſequent orders and ordinances concerning the commerce of foreigners in the French iſlands and colonies, in what is not contrary to the preſent arret.

His Majeſty enjoins M. le Duc de Penthievre, Admiral of France, and the Governors, Lieutenant Generals, Commanders, Intendants, Commiſſaries, and all others whom it may concern, to do their beſt endeavours, each in their reſpective commands, to ſee the preſent arret put in execution. His Majeſty likewiſe enjoins his councils, and ſuperior tribunals of the French colonies in America, to proceed in regiſtering the above, in order to have it read and publiſhed where need ſhall be.

Done in the King's Council Chamber, his Majeſty preſent, held at Verſailles, the 30th of Auguſt 1784.

Signed

LA CROIX MARECHAEL DE CASTRIS,

The Duke de PENTHIEVRE, Admiral of France.

Having ſeen the Arret, of Council here above, and other parts to us addreſſed, we do enjoin all thoſe under our command, and all officers of the Admiralty in the French colonies to ſee the above put in execution, and to conform themſelves to the meaning of ſaid Arret, and we do further order the officers of the ſaid Admiralties, to cauſe the ſame to be regiſtered in each department.

Done at Paris, the 31ſt of Auguſt 1784.

Signed M. DE BOURBON, L. S.

And below by his Highneſs,

(Signed) PERIER.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered upon the firſt day of April next,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, or TRACT of patented LAND, ſituated in Little-Britain townſhip, in the county of Lancaſter, about 60 miles from the city of Philadelphia, 28 from the Head of Elk, 30 from Chriſtiana Bridge Landing, and about 6 miles from the river Suſquehanna; containing 275 acres, and the uſual allowance of 6 acres per 100 for roads, &c. one half whereof is cleared and under a good cheſnut fence, about 12 acres thereof are good watered meadows, and more may eaſily be made. There are on the premiſes, a large log dwelling-houſe, with 3 rooms and 2 fire-places on a floor, a large log kitchen adjoining, and a good dry cellar under the houſe, alſo a large log barn newly thatched, with ſufficient ſtabling under the ſame roof, a ſpring of excellent water near the kitchen door, a thriving young bearing orchard, of about 400 apple and 60 peach-trees. What makes this plantation the more valuable is, that the different roads which lead from Charleſtown, the Head of Elk, Chriſtiana Bridge and Wilmington, center into one main road a little below, and run through this plantation directly to Lancaſter; and as it lies ſo very convenient to water carriage either to the Philadelphia, Wilmington, Chriſtiana or Baltimore markets, it would, in every reſpect, make an excellent ſtand for a ſtore or public houſe.

Alſo, another PLANTATION or TRACT of LAND, ſituate in Briſtol townſhip, about five miles from the city of Philadelphia, and one mile from the Old Riſing Sun, on a road leading from the old York road to Frankford, containing about 73 acres, whereof about four acres are woodland, and the remainder clear, four acres of good meadow, and about ſix acres more may eaſily be made, as Wingohickon creek (a never-failing ſtream of water) runs through great part of it. On this plantation are a new one ſtory ſtone houſe, frame ſtable, and a young orchard, containing about 50 apple-trees. This plantation, on account of its pleaſant and high ſituation, would ſuit for a gentleman's retreat. The titles to the above plantations are indiſputable. Plans thereof may be ſeen, and the terms known, by applying to

CHRISTOPHER BAKER, at the corner of Second and Vine-ſtreets.

Who has alſo for ſale, ſeveral other Plantations in different parts of the country; ſeveral Houſes and Lots in and near the city; and a number of Lots to lett on reaſonable ground-rents, in different parts of the city and Northern Liberties.

Philadelphia, March 16, 1785.

To the PUBLIC in general, particularly to the FARMERS.

Imported in the laſt veſſels from London and Hamburgh, that very valuable Clover Seed called

Lucern & Burnett SEED.

TO ſpeak any thing in favor of this ſeed would be needleſs, as the people who are acquainted with the nature of this clover, know that it produces 8 or 9 tons of the beſt hay per acre in England and Germany, and furniſhes the cattle in the three winter months with the fineſt paſture. A very ſmall quantity of it is remaining. Thoſe who are deſirous to profit the advantage of it, muſt ſpeedily apply for it to the ſubſcriber, living the upper end of Second-ſtreet, in the Northern Liberties, who has likewiſe imported a little of the very beſt kind of divers FLOWER SEEDS.

To be LETT, for the Summer Seaſon,

For a gentleman's ſeat, in a very pleaſant ſituation in the Northern Liberties, in a lane leading from Germantown road towards the Schuylkill, a very convenient Houſe, Gardens, and other conveniences, &c. &c. 4 miles from the city.

February 12, 1785. ¶ E. LEWIS TREICHEL,

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE MERCHANT-MILL, with two pair of ſtones, one of which is a French bur, three bolting-cheſts, with cloths and other materials for manufacturing flour.

Alſo a large convenient FULLING-MILL, near the other. The whole in good repair. Situated in Harford county, Maryland, about 20 miles from Baltimore, 9 from Joppa, and about the ſame from the head of Buſh river; plentifully ſupplied with water in the drieſt ſeaſon, by a ſtream called Winter's Run, acroſs which is a good dam. The premiſes contain about 20 acres of land, whereon are erected, contiguous to the mills, a new ſtone dwelling-houſe, two ſtories high, 30 feet long by 26 wide, with a cellar under the whole, a ſtone kitchen adjoining, 18 feet by 20, a ſtone ſmith's ſhop, good ſtabling, new pailed garden, &c. For terms, apply to JOHN SMITH, on the premiſes, or the ſubſcriber, at Londongrove, in Cheſter county, Pennſylvania, who will make a good title to the ſame.

3d Month 3, 1785. † JOSHUA PUSEY.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

EXULTATION----or, *The Funding Bill triumphant.*

WELL, ye poor, ſnivelling, ſneaking, grumbling wretches, what think ye now?---Have you got any more petitions againſt the Funding Bill come to hand, eh!---What, all ſlabbergaſted, aſtounded and planet ſtruck?---Where are your Bobadils, who were to ſlay the whole Aſſembly?----What, ſhrunk into your holes, like ſo many ſand beach craw-fiſh---retired into your original inſignificancy?-----'Tis well you are, or the ſplendor of our riſing greatneſs would ſcorch you into tinder. Did you imagine that the honorable Houſe were to be frightened, diſmayed or diverted from their purpoſes by your reaſonings, or your petitions? Do you ſuppoſe that an Aſſembly, which "conſiſts of perſons moſt noted for wiſdom and virtue," are to be dictated to by a ſett of illiterate petitioners, who, many of them, can ſcarcely ſcrawl forth their wretched marks on paper, and whoſe grovelling ideas never aſcended above the ſcale of brown bread and haſhed liver? Shall theſe creatures ſtep, or rather crawl, forth, and preſume to offer their fulſome advice to their repreſentatives, ---men of ſuch ſuperlative and tranſcendent "wiſdom and virtue?"----Away with ſuch inſolence.----Back to your needles, your ſiles, your ſpades and your counters, and receive with becoming ſubmiſſion the laws which are prepared for you, and ſee that you are ready with your money to pay your tax the moment we call for it. This is the whole buſineſs which *you* have to do with government---Pay your taxes, and ſubmit to your ſuperiors. Do not think, ye citizens of Philadelphia, becauſe you ſee the old priſon pulling down, that we ſhall not find room to croud in your miſcreant carcaſſes. The black hole at Calcutta ſhall be but as the feint touch of a Lilliputian's finger, compared with the gigantic efforts of the funding law, when its whole force becomes applied to extort your taxes, or to cram you within the walls of the New Goal. In vain may you expect relief from your confinement---your Repreſentatives have fixed your doom---your next remove is into the Potter's Field, to mix with the black duſt of your fellow ſlaves.

"*Down your taxes you muſt lay,*
"*You muſt either die, or pay.*"

Let us have no cabals, no committees, no aſſociations, no election ſchemes to turn out the preſent honorable members at the next election. You had better ſuffer them to remain unmoleſted, and let them and their friends enjoy the full benefit of the funding bill. If you ſhould change them, and repeal the act next year, how do you know that your own Aſſembly would not act ten times worſe. They might take your lives and property too. But, as things now ſtand, if you are but induſtrious and frugal, and attend to your ſeveral occupations, without meddling with matters of ſtate, you may pay your taxes, and ſave your houſes and farms; but remember, you are not to think of elegancies and luxuries---the funding law has transferred and entailed all thoſe things on us---oſnabrigs and linſey for your backs, and rye-meal and potatoes for your bellies, muſt ſuffice you.---Leave fine cloaths, ſilks and rich meats for the holders of certificates---and, when you ſee any of our coaches come bowling along, run, you ragged raſcals, run, or we ſhall ſmaſh out the few brains you have left; for our very coachmen begin to deſpiſe you, knowing that it is by *your* labour their horſes are fed, themſelves clad, and their maſters exalted.

A SPECULATOR.

Meſſrs. HALL and SELLERS.

NOT being a conſtant reader of the Freeman's Journal, it was accident that put into my hands the reply of Philadelphienſis to my piece in one of your papers, and has delayed my compliments to him.

It is the complaint of that gentleman, that I have not entertained his notions with a ſufficient degree of politeneſs and complacency; but there are occaſions, ſurely, when civility would be miſplaced, and good-breeding abſurd. For inſtance, a propoſal to burn the State-houſe, eſpecially during a ſeſſion of Aſſembly, however modeſtly and temperately urged, would not be entitled to a very reſpectful reception.

Having yet confined myſelf to ſpeak of the actual utilities of the Bank, meddling not with points which perplex, but do not inform, I ſhall now only remark ſhortly upon ſome inconſiſtencies, falſe reaſonings, and miſrepreſentations, in my antagoniſt's laſt piece---ſome, did I ſay---they are the materials and the cement of the whole pile.

Philadelphienſis would have the *capital* of the bank limited, but its *objects* extended. If it is already dangerous in power and influence from a capital evidently not too great for a bank of diſcount, how much more ſo would it be, were it capable of becoming one of mortgage, and of comprehending amongſt its creditors and retainers, not only the mercantile, but the landed claſs of the community. The ſyſtem of the bank ſhould be its own, and managed by its own proprietors. It is this which is to keep it innocent. Give government any benefit from it but what may be fairly negociated for, ſubject the bank to its controul and direction, you make it a baneful inſtitution indeed. Government is friendly or unfriendly to freedom, according to accidental complexion. Such a creature to it might excite the temptation to corrupt our liberties, and be an inſtrument to the means.

The bank is ſuppoſed to derive a monopoly----I do not know if it does, having no connexion with its management; but it may not, and yet well be averſe to a ſtate loan-office, which, as is obſerved, is analogous to a bank of mortgage, from an apprehenſion that the degraded iſſues of the latter would ſome how or other mix with its own effectual money. Was not this fear well grounded, the bank could have no reaſon to oppoſe its eſtabliſhment. Their ſeveral intereſts could not interfere, and, though pointing immediately to different objects, they would both concur in one end, the general good. Such eſtabliſhment, as in the period of forty years ſo celebrated by Mr. Pownal, when the confidence of the people was equal to the integrity of government, would be wiſe and virtuous; but now, when a paper bill, with the promiſes of government on it, is quitted with as much haſte as the lighted and conſuming ſtick in the children's game of "*if it dies in my hand*," I ſay ſuch eſtabliſhment would be both impolitic and unrighteous.

And here I cannot but obſerve that this writer, as the hardieſt partiſan of paper money, is for making it a legal tender.---But would not this be legal robbery?-----would not this be to pick our pockets, and to inſult our ſenſes, and the laſt outrage that could be offered to both our property and our underſtandings? Some injuries there are, of ſuch a nature, as, tho' attempted by a powerful and reſpectable enemy, may be repelled by force; others, tho' proceeding from the moſt contemptible, muſt be ſubmitted to; to bear them, however, muſt excite a double portion of indignation.

Books may be underſtood differently, as well as men. Philadelphienſis and I have extracted contrarieties from the ſame ſource; or is one of us under ſomething more than a miſtake? He has found in Dr. Smith, of Glaſgow, that the banks of Scotland are banks of mortgage, in conſequence of which the wealth of that country has been doubled. In my examination of that great author, I find him laying it down as a firſt principle, that a bank ſhould never lend money which it cannot command back at very ſhort periods---that it ought not to lend even to the amount of any money engaged in buſineſs, but ſhould keep within the ſuppoſed limits of the running caſh in ſuch buſineſs; much leſs ſhould it deal in landed ſecurities, which always ſuppoſes ſlow returns of payment. I find further, that having detailed this doctrine at great length, he proves its neceſſity from example. The ancient banks having, ſays he, unwarily diſtreſſed themſelves by permanent loans to the holders and improvers of lands, refuſed to continue the practice. Theſe diſappointed perſons, partly to get their wants ſatisfied elſewhere, and partly from a ſpirit of reſentment, procured the eſtabliſhment of a bank of mortgage, called the Bank of Air. Notes were ſoon circulated to a vaſt amount, it figured in ſplendor for a time, but, as the returns of caſh were too ſlow to anſwer the purpoſes of a bank, it fell into diſaſterous expedients to raiſe money, then broke, with an effect that ruined the firſt families and moſt independent fortunes in that country.*

Upon a conviction of the fallibility of a land bank, a late project in the ſtate of New-York, after being contended for with great pertinacity, was at length given up.

I have, perhaps, too haſtily conſidered our writer as inimical to the bank; but at the bottom he is its real friend, as we ſhall ſee. He wiſhes, with a view to ſerve that inſtitution, that the paper iſſued by the propoſed loan-office might find its way there in exchange for gold, and, no doubt, to ſhew his good will, would continue that operation by new iſſues, while ever there was a guinea left. Well this looks really friendly; but, being fairly lodged in the coffers of the bank, perhaps it might be thought patriotiſm to damn the whole quantity, by neglecting the means of its redemption, in order to favor the *tributaries* to a few overgrown people of Philadelphia. If I am too ſuſpicious, it is an infirmity contracted from obſerving the licentious principles that have obtained with reſpect to the matter of property, which was once held ſufficiently ſacred.

With like ſincerity does he deprecate the dangers that ſhall ariſe to the bank, when it ſhall ſtrip itſelf of the means to ſatisfy demands, by the facility it gives to the exportation of all our gold and ſilver. This is a benevolent care, and deſerves thanks---but I much doubt the premiſes, that the bank facilitates the exportation-----it is an index that points with ſome truth to the degrees of the influx and efflux of gold and ſilver, and whenever the latter is perceived to any dangerous exceſs, it is the only inſtrument, in the nature of things, which can check it, as I am told it has done, by occaſional ſtoppages of diſcount. But, after all, what is there in gold or ſilver, that they ſhould be watched over with ſuch unremitting anxiety. Is their increment or decreaſe the infallible criterion of the good or ill condition of the commonwealth? I am afraid he will be but poorly illuminated in political or commmercial ſcience, unleſs he quits the dark lanthorn of Sir James Stewart, for the clear and bright lamp of Smith.

I have done with Philadelphienſis. But I have heard, in objection to the bank, that it may facilitate to a raſh and adventurous trader the means of ruin. Perhaps it may, in ſome inſtances, for partial evil is often attached to univerſal good; but its general tendency is to beget circumſpection in dealings, by enforcing the neceſſity of punctuality in money negociations, ſo many of which paſs through the bank.---But be that as it may, ſhall no one approach or ſail on the Delaware, the ſource of our riches, becauſe a child is now and then drowned in it?----I am afraid, indeed, that this objection will be to the full as valid againſt the favorite *loan-office*. How many an honeſt, improvident man will fall, by its means, into that worſt of all chronical diſeaſes, *Intereſt*, coexiſtent with life, with remainder over to poſterity.

ARTEMON.

* *Smith's Wealth of Nations, 4to edition, vol.* I. *book* II. *chap.* 2.

To the Honorable the REPRESENTATIVES of the Commonwealth of *Pennſylvania*.

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR Honorable Houſe cannot be ſurprized to ſee yourſelves ſo publicly addreſſed, when partiality and private intereſt have taken place in your reſolves, inſtead of public juſtice, and the voice of a county at large. It was ſeen with the utmoſt aſtoniſhment, and with not leſs diſſatisfaction, that your Honorable Houſe have confirmed the fixing the ſeat of Juſtice for the County of Montgomery at Norriton, a ſpot the moſt unſuitable, the moſt obnoxious, and the moſt inconvenient to the majority of the inhabitants of the county, that poſſibly could be picked out, unleſs your Honorable Houſe had carried the ſeat of Juſtice on the Cheſter county line over Schuylkill. Had not the county been called together on the ſubject, you might have been miſinformed reſpecting the ſenſe of the inhabitants; but this plea does not exiſt. The county was called together by public advertiſement, no art was uſed to bias the townſhips, the public convenience, not private or ſelfiſh intereſt, moved them, every proceeding was open, unanimity reigned at the meeting, when nineteen townſhips out of twenty-eight that form that county agreed, and humbly recommended to your Honorable Houſe, Farmer's mill, in the townſhip of Whitemarſh, as the moſt convenient and ſuitable ſpot to fix the ſeat of Juſtice at. A return of the meeting was handed to your Honorable Houſe. Said ſpot could not fail of giving ſatisfaction to the county at large, as the different roads through the county meet there. The eligibility of the ſpot, in point of ſituation, fruitfulneſs of ſoil, continually ſupplied with every kind of marketing, it is needleſs to make any comment thereon.

In a form of government like this which we have the happineſs to live under, when the laws are properly attended to, the giving ſatisfaction to the inhabitants at large ſhould and ought to be the grand aim of the legiſlature. Partiality, that bane of every good tendency, ought by no means to be attended to. Have you not but too recently ſeen what it did in Cheſter county? The like ſhould be ſorry to ſee in Montgomery. But the diſſatisfaction your Honorable Houſe have now given in the county is ſuch, that the conſequences are to be dreaded. How can your Honorable Houſe reconcile it to your own breaſts, ſo little to conſult the voice of the people? Are the Overſeers and Maſters of the College in Philadelphia to be preferred in Montgomery county, to thouſands of reſpectable inhabitants? Yea nineteen whole townſhips, more than two thirds of the county. Or can the ſmall intereſt your Honorable S-----r holds in Norriton have induced him to influence the back Members on the ſubject? It is to be hoped the Honorable S-----r is not ſo ſelfiſh, but in the county it is imagined he is. When the ſpot was fixed at Norriton by the former Houſe, the county was not conſulted. A meeting was held it is true, but no time given to collect the townſhips. An advertiſement was put up one day, the next the meeting, a few narrow minded ſouls, led on by the College intereſt, were conſulted, and the county at large left ignorant of their proceedings, till the former Houſe, with an unwarrantable precipitancy, nominated the ſpot to be at Norriton. You continue it there. The public at large are left to judge, how far public juſtice and the voice of the people at large have influenced your reſolves.

MONTGOMERIENSIS.

Montgomery County, March 5, 1785.

To the P R I N T E R S.

OF the various nuſances in this city, there are perhaps few greater than the allowing the butchers to ſtand with their meat before the doors of the inhabitants in Market-ſtreet. It not only impedes the paſſage acroſs the ſtreet from our dwellings, but muſt in other reſpects be particularly diſagreeable to thoſe on the north ſide of the ſtreet, where the ſun is ſo intenſe during the ſummer months, that the meat which will be expoſed on that ſide will be liable to be tainted, in ſpite of all the care that can be taken. The unwholſome ſmells ariſing therefrom, and the myriads of flies it will produce, cannot but be prejudicial to the health of thoſe who are ſo unfortunate as to live oppoſite. As to the ſhopkeepers, they will be particular ſufferers; for though the ſale of their goods depends in a great meaſure on their expoſure, yet, under the preſent circumſtances, they will be obliged to ſhut their windows, during the ſummer ſeaſon, or they will be ſo damaged or devoured by flies, as to render them very unſaleable. We could have wiſhed it had been the fate of ſome of the Wardens to have reſided in this quarter, in the months of June, July and Auguſt particularly. We might then flatter ourſelves that meaſures would be taken for removing this nuſance; for we can always reaſon beſt from our feelings, and it would ſtrike perhaps with ſtronger conviction than any thing we can now ſay. We would however requeſt of them as reaſonable men, as men who would wiſh to do unto others as they would be done unto, that they will either think of ſome means of eaſing the ſufferers of this nuſance, or, as they are men of influence and of reſpectable weight in the community, that they will promote a petition to the Legiſlature to extend or enlarge the market; for beſides the foregoing inconveniencies, we ſuffer from its preſent crouded ſituation, the inhabitants all the way from Front to Third-ſtreet, including part of Second-ſtreet, being for two days in the week totally precluded from having either cart, dray or waggon coming to their doors, however neceſſary, which is a greater detriment to thoſe who are engaged in buſineſs than can be eaſily imagined.

On the whole, we hope the citizens will ſoon be very generally convinced of the abſolute neceſſity of either removing the market totally, or extending it to Fourth-ſtreet. If the former ſhould take place, the Dock has been propoſed; but this is a meaſure that will not only run the public to a very great expence, which at preſent they are not able to bear, but will by no means anſwer the end propoſed, for want of ſufficient room; beſides it is not ſo central, and therefore more inconvenient to the inhabitants. The former plan therefore ſeems the moſt eligible. It can be extended for a triſle, as the greater part of the expence will be borne by ſubſcription; and the country people are ſo habituated to the preſent market, that they will hardly be drawn to any other, for we daily ſee them frequenting it, though expoſed to the rain without ſhelter, rather than go to another where they may be better accommodated. An objection has been raiſed, that extending it to Fourth-ſtreet will drive the waggons too far from the center of buſineſs. But this can be of ſmall weight, if we conſider the city has been of late years ſo much extended to the weſtward, that it will now be as convenient for them to be a ſquare or two higher, as it was formerly to be at Third-ſtreet. It likewiſe appears, that a vaſt majority of the inhabitants are for it, and but few againſt it; and as we doubt not but the Aſſembly would wiſh to comply with the ſenſe of the people, there can be no doubt but a more general petition for this purpoſe, both from town and country, will meet with ſucceſs. We heartily wiſh to ſee this method adopted before the riſing of the Aſſembly, which, if carried into execution, will relieve a great number of SUFFERERS.

P. S. As it is ſaid that the old goal is to be pulled down, it is ſubmitted to the public, whether the ground it now occupies can be more profitably employed than by erecting a market thereon. This addition, with extending the market only half way between Third and Fourth ſtreets, would perhaps be ſufficient for the purpoſe for a number of years to come. *Feb.* 21, 1785.

On *FRIDAY* next,

Preciſely at NINE o'CLOCK, at the CITY VENDUE STORE, will begin the SALE of a large and general Aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

And a QUANTITY of

Faſhionable MILLENARY.

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, and Co. Auctioneers.

Philadelphia, March 14 1785.

THE SALE of the MATERIALS of the OLD GOAL and WORK-HOUSE is poſtponed, on account of the badneſs of the weather, until THURSDAY next, at 10 o'clock in the morning. By Order of the Board of Commiſſioners,

GEORGE HONEY, jun. Clerk.

BOLTING-CLOTHS.

Superfine, fine, common and coarſe Bolting Cloths, of the beſt Quality, to be SOLD by

MARY LEWIS,

In Second-ſtreet, near Spruce-ſtreet. §

To be SOLD at private Sale,

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of JOHN REYNELL, deceaſed,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, about eleven miles from this city, containing 286 acres; ſituate in Ridley townſhip, in the county of Cheſter, and joining the land of the late John Knowles, deceaſed, and others; about 150 acres are woodland, within a mile or two of a landing on Darby creek, from whence wood, &c. may be conveyed, at a ſmall charge, by water, to Philadelphia. Any perſon deſirous to ſee the place, will pleaſe to call on JOHN BRADFIELD, the tenant, who will ſhew it, and give poſſeſſion the firſt of April. If not ſold, it will be Lett.

For terms, apply to JOSHUA HOWELL, SAMUEL COATS, JOSEPH PASCHALL, } Execut.

Philad. March 11.

RAMSEY's MILLS.

To be SOLD by private Sale,

THE above Mills with the Plantation thereunto belonging, conſiſting of 75 acres, 30 of which is cleared, with a ſufficient quantity of good watered meadow for ſaid place, and more may be made, the remainder woodland; on ſaid place are erected a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, two ſtories high, with a cellar under the ſame, ſtone ſpring-houſe, ſtone barn, ſtable and cow-houſe, a tan-yard conſiſting of ten vats, one latch, two lime, one water pool, ſix handlers and two bates with a good ſtone beam-houſe in which ſtands a ſtove, a ſtone mill-houſe and bark-houſe, near which is a new pump, a currying-ſhop, with a ſufficient quantity of bark (of the firſt quality) for three years; contiguous to which ſtands a new ſtone houſe ſuitable for a family; a Griſt-mill built of ſtone, three ſtories high, conſiſting of one water-wheel, two pair of ſtones, three bolting cheſts and a fan, all which go by water, the inſide works are as good as new, fit for merchant and country work; a cooper's ſhop; an oyl-mill conſiſting of heavy works, all new, which wrought 7000 buſhels of flaxſeed laſt year. Said mills ſtand on the ſouth branch of Neſhaminy, and afford a ſufficiency of water for both, nine months in the year. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the above premiſes, may be more particularly informed of the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber on ſaid place.

Warwick townſhip, Bucks county, March 14, 1785. HUGH RAMSEY. §

N. B. Said Ramſey continues to give the higheſt price for Flaxſeed, Hides and Skins, as uſual.

New Britain townſhip, Bucks county, March 7, 1785.

WHEREAS JAMES WIER, of the townſhip of Warrington, county of Bucks, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, deceaſed, obtained a Judgment BOND from me the ſubſcriber, for the ſum of Forty Pounds, dated January 15, 1771, and is in the hands of Robert and John Wier: This is to forewarn any perſon or perſons from taking an aſſignment of ſaid bond, as I am determined not to pay it until the deceaſed's eſtate is adminiſtered, and a proper ſettlement of the ſame. ROBERT FLACK.

KINGSTON, (*Jamaica*) *Dec.* 15.

On Sunday evening the following ſhocking accident happened in this harbour: About ten o'clock at night one Richard Page, a cooper, belonging to the ſhip Highfield, with ſeveral of his comrades, went down King-ſtreet to the water ſide, where a boat lay ready to carry them to the ſhip. On their getting down to the wharff, Page ſwore he would not get into the boat, but would ſwim off; and after ſtruggling with his companions ſome time, who endeavoured to force him into the boat, actually leaped off the end of the wharff into the water, and ſwam towards the ſhip. The people inſtantly put off in the boat, but before they had got ten yards from the wharff, heard the unhappy man call out for help, and preſently after they took his mangled, mutilated, bleeding carcaſe into the boat. He only lived to tell them that a ſhark had torn him all to pieces. His bowels were cut out, his back broke, and one of his arms was ſtripped of the fleſh from the ſhoulder down to the elbow. A large Newfoundland dog, which followed the unhappy man into the water, was devoured by the ſame monſter.

Jan. 1. Monday morning about ten o'clock, Maurice Keating, the pirate, was conducted by the marſhal of the court of vice admiralty, from the goal of the county of Surry to Port Royal, and executed purſuant to his ſentence, at the uſual place; afterwards his body was hung in chains.

On Sunday evening died in the goal of this town, JOSEPH TWENTIMAN, the pirate. His body was buried next morning under the gallows at Spring path.

CHARLESTON (South-Carolina) Feb. 24.

We hear from Eaſt-Florida, that a ſchooner had appeared off that coaſt, and piratically taken and plundered ſeveral veſſels belonging to the Spaniards. She had a ſkirmiſh with an armed ſhip, in which one of the crew was wounded and taken; he made an ample confeſſion of the tranſactions which he had been engaged in, and expired ſoon after.---The ſchooner ſailed from this port in the month of January.

An ingenious gentleman, of the name of Ferſdon, has erected a ſaw-mill at Winnſborough, which bids fair to become a conſiderable advantage to that part of the ſtate, on account of its being worked with horſes; on its being firſt opened, in the preſence of a great number of ſpectators, a log was pulled on the carriage, which the mill cut out in fifty-eight minutes; it meaſured 134 feet two inches, which is at the rate of 1664 feet per day; and he adds, that he doubts not, when every thing is compleat, but he can make it cut as much more.

BOSTON, *February* 28.

The bills now pending in the General Aſſembly of this ſtate, to promote the eſtabliſhment of a national revenue adequate to our public neceſſities, muſt give pleaſure to every one who has the leaſt feeling for the honor or intereſt of his country, as they muſt operate to confirm our independency, and are of unqueſtioned utility in preſerving the vigour inſeparable from any government, that would appear with decency to the world, or would act with juſtice to its friends.---They are deſigned to empower Congreſs, to carry their long projected plan of a general impoſt into immediate operation, when eleven other ſtates have agreed in the meaſure; and at the ſame time to lay ſuch duties on the importations of any delinquent ſtate into this, as muſt work an entire prohibition.---Such determined reſolution in a government, confeſſedly one of the firſt in the union, in point of numbers, wealth and ability, will not fail of a happy effect in the revival of public credit, and in giving new force to our confederacy; which muſt languiſh, and would perhaps even diſſolve, if not ſupported by theſe, or by ſimilar expedients.

SALEM, *March* 1.

Captain Fea.ſon, who arrived here a few days ago, from the Weſt-Indies, on the 5th ult. latitude 35. longitude 72. ſpoke the Brig Experiment, Captain John Howard, one week out from New-York, bound to Liſbon, who had ſprung a leak, and was then ſtanding for Charleſton, South-Carolina.

NEW-YORK, *March* 10.

The Honorable Henry Knox, Eſq; late a Major-General in the army of the United States, has, by the appointment of Congreſs, been inveſted with the direction of all military affairs, as Miniſter at war.

The Emperor of Morocco, ſays a correſpondent, by whoſe order ſeveral American veſſels have already been ſeized, founds his pretext for ſuch a procedure, on the neglect or ſilence of our federal head, in not honoring him with an anſwer to ſome propoſitions which, we hear, has been made by him as an advance to a friendly connexion with us. However, as the reaſons which induced Congreſs to remain thus ſilent, when explained, will no doubt give every ſatisfaction, we may flatter ourſelves that the period is not far diſtant when the flag of liberty ſhall be wafted to every quarter of the globe, as free from barbarian inſults, as the nation to which it belongs, by its virtues, ſhall give dignity to its ſupporters, and inceſſantly increaſe its luſtre.

By the Jane, Captain Clarke, from St. Euſtatia, who arrived on Monday, we learn, that he ſailed in company with a Portugueſe Brig, Captain Don Joſeph le Andro de Carvallo, who; on his paſſage from Oporto to this port, had been blown off the coaſt, and put into that iſland. Twenty days after they ſailed the brig ſprung a leak, and parted with the Jane in a hard gale of wind.

March 11. The weather in Curacoa, an iſland belonging to the Dutch in the Weſt-Indies, is prodigious hot, and would be quite inſupportable, were it not mitigated by a cooling breeze from the north eaſt, which never fails to pay its welcome viſit when the ſun has reached the weſtern verge of the horizon. But what is really ſurprizing is, that a thermometer held in the hand of a native, or one who has for ſome years reſided on the iſland, will not riſe within two or three degrees ſo high as in the hand of a perſon lately come from Europe or North-America.

A Jamaica paper of the 15th of January ſays, "By a gentleman who arrived on Monday from Cuba, we learn that Don Galvez, who was lately appointed Governor-General of Louiſiana and Cuba, has made his appearance, from Old Spain, at Leguira, a port on the Spaniſh Main, with ten ſail of the line, four frigates, twenty tranſports, and ſeven thouſand veteran troops, who have ſerved at the ſiege of Gibraltar."

By accounts from Eaſt Florida, we learn, that the Britiſh ſubjects have hitherto been well pleaſed with the conduct of Governor Zeſpedes; and that Governor Tonyn has iſſued a proclamation, requiring all that intend to leave that province to be on board the tranſports at St. Mary's the 1ſt of March.

A letter from Oporto ſays, that an American ſhip called the Unicorn, from Philadelphia, laden with wheat and flour, and was to take in wines, was loſt going over the bar, the wind blowing hard; the crew were taken up by a Portugueſe veſſel, and landed at Oporto.

A correſpondent is induced, from motives of humanity, to lay before the public the following extraordinary cure, which lately happened in the iſland of Cuba, the authenticity of which may be entirely depended on: A gentleman of family, in the city of Havanna being afflicted with that dreadful diſorder, the leproſy, applied to the moſt eminent gentlemen of the faculty for relief, but, notwithſtanding their utmoſt exertions in his favor, their endeavours entirely failed, and the unhappy patient's diſeaſe encreaſed at laſt to ſuch an height, that it was thought dangerous to permit his longer ſtay in the city; he was therefore ordered to be expelled, and placed in the moſt deſolate part of the iſland, there to remain until his diſeaſe ſhould put a period to his miſerable exiſtence. He was accordingly conducted to the deſtined place, and there left (as was ſuppoſed to periſh) but to the utter aſtoniſhment of all his relations and friends, he returned to the city, in the courſe of about ſix weeks, perfectly reſtored to his health and ſpirits. So extraordinary a circumſtance naturally drew the attention of the chief magiſtrate, and the principal inhabitants of the place, to whom he related, on oath, the following narrative: That after he had been left in the deſolate place, he was oppreſſed by hunger, which impelled him to eat a number of the ſmall green lizards, with which the place abounded; after continuing the uſe of this food a few days, he was agreeably ſurpriſed to ſee his diſorder diminiſh, until it gradually left him, and in the courſe of about ſix weeks he was perfectly well. Upon the foregoing relation being made public, the experiment was tried upon ſeveral other perſons, with the ſame happy ſucceſs; and alſo has been found highly efficacious in curing the yaws.

We learn that a new loan of two millions of gilders has been negociated by the Honorable John Adams, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the States-General of the United Netherlands, and now Ambaſſador to the court of London, in behalf of the ſaid States, with Meſſrs. Wilhem and Jan Willinck, Nicolas Jacob Van Staphorſt, and de la Lande and Fynje.---This contract has been ratified and declared obligatory on the United States of America, by Congreſs.

We hear that in conſequence of a requeſt from that aged and venerable patriot Doctor Franklin, Congreſs have permitted him to retire from public employment; and that they have it now in contemplation to appoint a Miniſter to ſucceed him at the court of Verſailles.

Poſtſcript of a letter from Martinico, Jan. 11.

"Since I wrote my letter I will inform you that this day is laid on here a duty of 4 liv. 10s. on every quintal of cod fiſh and ſalt proviſions, and an additional duty of five and a half per cent. on melaſſes and rum."

The veſſel by which the above account came was loaded with melaſſes, and the Captain informs that he paid five and an half per cent. duty on all he had on board, and adds he could not on any terms bring one barrel of ſugar or coffee, unleſs he did it at the riſque of his veſſel and cargo.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 16.

Extract of a letter from St. John's (Antigua) October 22.

"On Sunday evening laſt, about eight o'clock, was picked up by the maſter and crew of the ſchooner Eagle, belonging to Mr. Coats, of this iſland (the owner himſelf being on board) cloſe by the Sugar-Loaves, on the iſland of St. Lucia, a mulattoe man, maſter of a French ſchooner, which had ſailed a few days before from Tobago, bound to St. Vincent, and from thence to Martinico. The man had ſat upon a box 24 hours, in the ſea, and was almoſt exhauſted with fatigue at the time of his being diſcovered. The veſſel overſet, by which accident the crew, 15 French ſoldiers and an officer, were drowned, the maſter being the only perſon ſaved. The ſchooner had alſo 900 joes in caſh on board."

Extract of a letter from Kingſton (Jamaica) Dec. 4.

"It appears that another piracy, attended with the ſhedding of innocent blood, has been committed on board the ſhallop Milford, Robert Lloyd, maſter, which was chartered in Auguſt laſt, by Meſſieurs George Henderſon, and Co. of this town, merchants, who ſent her from Savanna la Mar, to the Bay of Honduras, where ſhe took in a cargoe of mahogany and ſarſaparilla, and ſailed from thence on the tenth of September following, on her return to the former port. But the maſter having raſhly taken two Spaniards on board at the Bay, who, on the paſſage prevailed with the crew to join them in ſeizing the veſſel, Mr. Lloyd was barbarouſly murdered for his credulity, and his body thrown into the ſea. The pirates then altered their courſe, and went into Trinidad, a Spaniſh port in Cuba, where they ſold the veſſel and cargoe for 200 dollars."

By the brig Chance, Captain Strafford, arrived in James river from London, we have received the following extract of a private letter from Paris, dated December 12.

"A ſtranger arrived at the hotel of the Comte de Mercy, in this city, on Friday evening. However incredible it may at firſt appear, I have the moſt undoubted intelligence that it is no other than the Emperor himſelf *incog.* who is come to confer in perſon with the French cabinet. The Comte, who is the Imperial Ambaſſador here, and the above *incognito*, have been twice at court. The Emperor's ſtay will be but ſhort, as he paſſes on directly to Bruſſels, where they expect his arrival daily."

Same letter dated Dec. 13, two in the morning.

"The ſtranger is certainly the Imperial Joſeph. The Dutch Envoy has ſent an account of this unexpected and very unwelcome news to the Hague, but our meſſenger will reach London firſt, unleſs the bad weather ſhould again ſtop the packets at Calais. The Emperor's coming here in perſon is ſomething myſterious, but I will tell ye it bodes the Dutch no good."

The American Philoſophical Society, at their laſt meeting, received from WILLIAM HENRY, Eſq; of Lancaſter, the following piece of Mechaniſm, and other curioſities, communicated by Mr. RITTENHOUSE:

The model of a Wheel Carriage, which rolls directly againſt the wind, by the wind's force alone.

Two pieces of Chryſtal, of an unuſual magnitude, found in Lancaſter county.

An exceeding large Tuſk, and one of the Grinders, of ſome unknown animal; brought from the neighbourhood of the Ohio.

Mr. RITTENHOUSE alſo preſented from Mrs. PAULI, of this city, an Horn of extraordinary ſize, of the Canada Mooſe Deer.

*** The ſtated meeting of the Philoſophical Society is to be on Friday evening next, at the Univerſity. The Members are requeſted to attend preciſely at ſix o'clock.

SAMUEL MAGAW, Sec'ry.

TO BE LETT,

For a term of 7 or 10 years, and may be entered on immediately,

A CERTAIN Lot of GRASS GROUND, under fence, containing 10 acres, ſituate in the Neck, about two miles below this city, near the river Schuylkill, and adjoining lands of the Widow Parker and William Carſon, being part of the eſtate of Jeremiah Warder, deceaſed. For terms and further particulars, enquire of the ſubſcriber on the eaſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, near Race-ſtreet. ROWLAND EVANS.

Philadelphia, March 14, 1785. tbctf.

BY Virtue of Writs of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be SOLD at Eaſton, on TUESDAY, the 22d day of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the following premiſes, viz. A certain Tract of LAND, ſituate in Mount-Bethel townſhip, bounded by lands of John Putman, John Scott, John Deitrick and others, containing about 120 acres, more or leſs, late the property of Richard Smith. Alſo, a certain Tract of LAND, ſituate in Lower-Smithfield townſhip, bounded by lands of Jacob Strowd, William Ledlie and others, containing about 130 acres, more or leſs, late the property of Peter Woolf. Seized and taken in execution, and to be ſold, by

Eaſton, Feb. 26, 1785. † PETER EALER, Sheriff.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RUN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Bart townſhip, Lancaſter county, on the 6th inſtant, an Apprentice Lad, about 19 years of age, named GEORGE REX, about 5 feet 9 inches high, ſlender built, dark brown curled hair, ſwarthy complexion, a little knock-kneed. Had on when he went away, a dark cloth coloured coat, his jacket ſomewhat lighter, both new, with wooden buttons on each, leather breeches, brown ſtockings, old ſhoes, with white buckles, and a large wool hat, bound round. It may be that he may paſs for a Miller. Whoever takes up ſaid lad, and brings him to his maſter, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

March 14, 1785. ‖ WILLIAM DOWNING.

Mathematical and Philoſophical Correſpondence.

QUESTION III.

At the ſiege of Charleſton, I remember, that one night a bomb burſt right above my head, and juſt eight ſeconds after I heard the exploſion, the pieces of the broken ſhell began to fall about my ears.---Required, *The height at which the bomb burſt, without making any allowance for the reſiſtance of the air?*

SOLUTION by W. D.

As the bomb burſt right above the obſerver's head, and the pieces of the broken ſhell fell about his ears, it is evident that they muſt have fallen in a right line perpendicular to the horizon.---To account for this, we muſt ſuppoſe two ſhells, projected with equal impetus, moving in the ſame curve, but in oppoſite directions, to have ſtruck each other, and burſt above the obſerver's head; in which caſe the motion of both would be deſtroyed, and the broken pieces would fall as from a ſtate of reſt----this being premiſed, put x = the time of deſcent in ſeconds; then (ſince by the laws of falling bodies, the ſpaces deſcended thro' are as the ſquares of the times of deſcent from a ſtate of reſt, while the power of gravity remains the ſame, and a heavy body near the earth's ſurface is found by experiment to fall 16 feet in the firſt ſecond) $16xx$ will expreſs the whole ſpace deſcended thro' in feet: But, by the queſtion, $x-8$ multiplied by 1142 (the uniform velocity of ſound per ſecond, in feet) will be another expreſſion for the height at which the bomb burſt------- Hence this equation, $16xx=1142x-9136$: which ſolved gives $x=9.1809$; and conſequently $16xx=1348$ feet, the height required.

W. W. alſo anſwered the above queſtion, but without accounting for the deſcent of the broken ſhell in a right line.

QUESTION VII. (by G. W. Bucks county.)

Being deſirous to bequeathe my plantation, which is bounded by four equal ſides, each 400 perches in length, and contains 960 acres, to my five ſons---To my eldeſt ſon I would leave one fourth part; and to each of my other ſons one fourth part of the remainder; and would have the land ſo divided, that the boundaries of the ſeveral parts may be exactly of the ſame extent, and each equal to one half the boundary of the whole plantation. The dimenſions of each part is required.

THE OWNERS or OCCUPIERS of MEADOWS within the WICCACOE Diſtrict, are deſired to meet at SAMUEL NICHOLAS's Tavern, in Market-ſtreet, on MONDAY, the 4th of April, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, to elect Managers and a Treaſurer, according to Law.

§ JAMES HUNTER, Treaſurer.

Philadelphia, March 14, 1785.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT valuable PLANTATION, late the property and dwelling of Thomas M'Kim, Eſq; deceaſed, being ſituate in New-Caſtle county, about five miles from Wilmington, containing 400 acres, 150 of which are cleared, the remainder covered with heavy timber, ſuitable for ſhip-plank, ſtaves and firewood, which being ſo convenient to a landing and market renders it valuable. There are on ſaid plantation, a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, a log barn, ſtables and hay-houſe, a large orchard of the beſt grafted fruit; the meadows at preſent a little out of repair, but may be made equal to any in that part of the country. This place being ſituate on the Brandywine, has a beautiful ſeat for mills, forge, or other water-works. For terms, apply to JOHN M'KIM, in Front-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite to the City Vendue-Store. Philadelphia, March 16, 1785.

New-Jerſey, Burlington county, ſs.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed and delivered, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on Friday, the firſt of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the houſe of Peter Tallman, Eſq; in the townſhip of Mansfield, viz. Horſes, cows, waggons, feather beds, bedding, chairs, tables, looking-glaſſes, with a variety of other houſhold goods and kitchen furniture.------And on Saturday, the ſecond of April next, between the hours of twelve and five in the afternoon, a valuable Plantation or Tract of Land, lying and being in the townſhip aforeſaid, containing about 250 acres.-----Alſo about 25 acres of very valuable Meadow Ground, lying and being in the townſhips of Mansfield and Springfield; all late the property of ſaid Peter Tallman, Eſq; ſeized and taken in execution by

JACOB PHILLIPS, late Sheriff.

For ſale, a good MILL-STONE. Enquire of Jacob Phillips, near Trenton. March 15, 1785. †

To the GENERAL PROPRIETORS of *WEST-JERSEY.*

WHEREAS a meeting of the General Proprietors was requeſted by advertiſement, to have been on the ſecond day of February laſt, which, from the extreme hardneſs of the weather, and difficulty of croſſing the river, the Committee appointed for tranſacting the buſineſs of the General Proprietors were prevented from attending: Therefore, the Proprietors of the Weſtern Diviſion are requeſted to meet at the houſe of JAMES ISDELL, in the city of Burlington, on MONDAY, the 11th day of APRIL next, by eleven o'clock in the morning, for the purpoſes mentioned in the former advertiſement, as the buſineſs propoſed concerns the general intereſt of the Weſtern Proprietors.

March 3, 1785. § DANIEL ELLIS, Clerk.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of DENNIS DOUGHERTY, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and all who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts properly atteſted, to MARGARET DOUGHERTY, Adminiſtratrix, in Water-ſtreet, above the Draw-bridge, where Groceries are ſold as uſual, likewiſe Tobacco and Snuff, wholeſale and retail. §

STOLEN out of the ſubſcriber's ſtable, in Upper-Dublin townſhip, Montgomery county, in the night of the 3d of March, a dark Iron Grey Gelding, about 13 hands high, no ſhoes on, a natural pacer, with a long ſwitch tail, a low carriage, with a ſmall blaze in his face, four years old laſt ſummer, no brand known. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe and thief, ſhall have TWELVE DOLLARS reward, or Four Dollars for the horſe, and reaſonable charges, paid by

March 10, 1785. † ANDREW KOSTNER.

Northern Liberties, Philadelphia, March 15 1785.

WAS taken up by the ſubſcriber, living in Third-ſtreet, Camping-Town, a ſorrel MARE, with ſome white hairs, between 14 and 15 hands high, a natural pacer, about 7 or 8 years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ BENEDICT ABRAHAM.

WHEREAS CATHARINE TITUS, wife of the ſubſcriber, of Mount-Bethel townſhip, in the county of Northampton, has behaved herſelf in a very unbecoming manner. This is therefore to give public notice to all perſons, not to truſt her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof.

his

JACOB † TITUS

March 12, 1785. ¶ mark.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Kingſeſſing townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 5th of December laſt, a ſorrel COLT, about three years old, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, long ſwitch tail, and ſhod before. The owner is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. March 15. § WILLIAM LODGE.

TO BE SOLD,

A PIECE of LAND, containing 18 acres, five acres cleared good wheat land, five acres of improving meadow, as good as the country affords, the reſt beautiful young growing timber land, ſituate about three quarters of a mile from the forks of Ancocus creek, at the croſs road from Ancocus Meeting-houſe to Burlington and Mountholly, about four miles from each, in a pleaſant country and good neighbourhood, being an excellent ſituation for buſineſs, eſpecially a tanner, or merchant. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, by applying to Thomas Elton, at his plantation, may be informed of the terms.

Alſo to be LETT, a very elegant PLANTATION, joining the above, ſuppoſed to be the moſt fertile ground within 20 miles both for plough-land and meadow; there are 25 acres to mow, and about 40 acres to till; with a very good houſe, containing five rooms on a floor, and three fire-places, alſo a good barn; this place is exceedingly well watered with lively ſprings. The landlord propoſes not to reſide with the tenant, as formerly. For further particulars, enquire of THOMAS ELTON.

ON THURSDAY, the 17th Day of March next enſuing, will be ſold at public vendue, about 200 acres of LAND, ſituate in Mill-Creek hundred, in the county of New-Caſtle, part of the late dwelling plantation of William Tate, deceaſed, bounded by the lands of Ellis Nickolds and others, with a large ſtone dwelling-houſe, kitchen and ſpring-houſe, a large barn, ſtables and other convenient out-houſes, in good order. About 70 Acres of the above quantity is Woodland, 20 acres thereof good meadow, and more may be made at a ſmall expence; the above deſcribed premiſes being part of the real eſtate of the ſaid William Tate, deceaſed, is ſituated in a good Neighbourhood, about ſix miles from Wilmington and Newport, and four from White-Clay-Creek landing.

Attendance will be given on the Premiſes, and the Terms of ſale made known, by Thomas Dixon and Iſaac Dixon, Executors of the teſtament and laſt will of the ſaid Deceaſed, or their Attorney.

By order of the Orphans Court of the county aforeſaid,
§ JAMES BOOTH, Clk. O. C.

For SALE, by public Auction,

On EASTER MONDAY, the 28th of this inſtant March, at Two o'Clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of JOSEPH RUSH, Eſq; ſign of the Red Lion, in New-Market-ſtreet, near Callowhill Market, in the Northern Liberties,

SEVERAL valuable LOTS of GROUND, on Second, Pegg, and New-Market-ſtreets, in the Northern Liberties aforeſaid, adjoining ground of Samuel Emlen and others.

Likewiſe a number of other valuable LOTS of GROUND, ſituate in the Northern Liberties aforeſaid, bounded on Front-ſtreet continued, Germantown road, Maiden, Hay-dock and Canal ſtreets. The flouriſhing ſituation of this neighbourhood, and contiguity of the lots to a canal and the river Delaware, renders the ſituation very eligible for improvement. On payment of one third part of the purchaſe money a deed in fee ſimple will be executed to the purchaſer; the remainder to be paid in ſix months, giving ſecurity if required. Plans of the whole may be ſeen at the place of ſale; the Northern Liberties Auction Store; Wilcox Phillips's, adjoining the premiſes; Peter Miller's, Conveyancer, in Third-ſtreet; and at Samuel Garrigues's, the proprietor thereof. ALEXANDER BOYD, and Co. Auctioneers.

March 8, 1785.

Maryland, Intendant's Office, Feb. 11, 1785.

TO BE SOLD,

On Monday, the 4th of April next, if fair, if not, the firſt fair day thereafter, at Vienna, in Dorcheſter county, for current money, or ſpecie certificates liquidated and paid by the Treaſurer, or by either of the Commiſſioners appointed to ſettle the depreciation and pay of the Maryland line to the firſt of Auguſt 1780,

ALL that valuable TRACT of LAND, in Dorcheſter county, commonly called The Indian Lands, lying upon Nanticoke river, containing upwards of 6000 acres, laid off in convenient lots for the purchaſers. Bonds to be given with ſecurity, payable the firſt day of January, 1789, with legal intereſt thereon, to be paid annually. And on Thurſday following will be ſold at Salſbury, on the ſame terms, the real and perſonal eſtates of Iſaac Atkinſon, Spiers French and Com. Hugh Dean, Charles Hall, Caleb Jones, and of ſeveral other perſons, whoſe eſtates have been confiſcated or forfeited for treaſon.

DANIEL of St. THOMAS JENIFER,
¶ Intendant of the Revenue.

Intendant's Office, February 27, 1785.

TO BE SOLD,

At Mr. M'CANDLES's tavern, in Baltimore town, on TUESDAY, the 3d day of May next, if fair, if not, the firſt fair day thereafter, in TENTHS,

ONE FIFTH of the BALTIMORE IRON-WORKS, conſiſting of a Furnace and 2 Forges, with upwards of 28,000 acres of Land, more than 200 Negroes, and alſo Stock of every kind. Between 7 and 8,000 acres of the above land, almoſt adjoining Baltimore town, is now laying off in lots, and will be ſold ſome time in the ſame month by the Company, by which the purchaſers of theſe two tenths will be greatly benefited.------ Bonds, with approved ſecurity, will be required, payable the 1ſt day of January, 1790, with lawful intereſt, to be paid annually, in current money, depreciation, or any other liquidated certificates of this ſtate for ſpecie.

If the laſt bidder is not ready with his ſecurities to enter into bond, the next bidder to him will be conſidered as the purchaſer.

Inventories will be produced on the day of ſale.

DANIEL of St. THOMAS JENIFER,
Intendant of the Revenue.

TO BE LETT,

THAT well accuſtomed TAVERN and FARM, ſituate at Perkioming Ferry, in Providence townſhip, Montgomery county, now occupied by Frederick Houſeman, about 25 miles from Philadelphia, on the Reading road; it is one of the beſt ſtands for a tavern between Philadelphia and Reading, and the houſe and buildings very commodious for that purpoſe. Poſſeſſion may be had the firſt of April next. For terms, apply to the ſubſcriber, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

March 9, 1785. § JONATHAN MEREDITH.

Sale of Negroes, for ready Money.

To be ſold at public vendue, at EMERSON's Warehouſe, in Talbot county, on THURSDAY, the 14th of April, if fair, if not, the next fair day, for caſh,

A NUMBER of valuable SLAVES, conſiſting of Men, Women and Boys; among them are two rough carpenters, a woman that can cook and waſh; the others have been uſed to country buſineſs, and employed by one of the beſt farmers on the Eaſtern Shore. ELIZABETH MAXWELL.

State of Maryland, March 5, 1785. ¶ 6 w.

Philadelphia, March 1, 1785.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, at the Old Coffee-Houſe, the corner of Front and Market-ſtreets, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th inſtant, March, at ſix o'clock in the evening, That elegant BUILDING, known by the name of the CITY TAVERN, ſituate in Second-ſtreet, near Walnut-ſtreet. The houſe is 51 feet front on Second-ſtreet aforeſaid, and in depth 46 feet, and the lot 100 feet, bounded on the eaſt by Second-ſtreet, on the ſouth by ground late of Samuel Powell, Eſq; and on the north by a twelve feet alley.

It would be uſeleſs to ſay much on the ſpaciouſneſs of the apartments, as they are well known to moſt perſons of rank in this city, the dancing aſſembly having been held there ſince the finiſhing of the building. The whole ſubject to £69 6 9 per annum; and to be ſold by THOMAS PROCTER, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, March 5, 1785.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, at the Old Coffee-Houſe, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of April next, at ſix o'clock in the evening, A three ſtory brick HOUSE and LOT of GROUND appurtenant thereto, ſituate on the north-weſt corner of Vine and Third-ſtreets, having a front on Vine-ſtreet 48 feet, and on Third-ſtreet 36 feet. The houſe is built of the beſt materials, and finiſhed in a workman-like manner, and few buildings in this city can equal it in convenience, for either private or public buſineſs. It ſtands on the higheſt ground in the city; and from the top of the building, which has a Chineſe railing round the whole, you have a fair view of the river Delaware and the city and liberties. The premiſes ſubject to a ground-rent of 30l. per annum; late the property of James Kinnear, and to be ſold by

THOMAS PROCTER, Sheriff.

Cumberland county, New-Jerſey, March 3, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given, That John Mills, George Reek and Jacob Garriſon, inſolvent debtors, now confined in the goal of the county of Cumberland, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, intend to apply to the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the benefit of the inſolvent act; they therefore deſire all their creditors to appear at the Court-houſe, in Bridgetown, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of April next, to ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why an aſſignment of their eſtates ſhould not be made to their creditors, and they releaſed from confinement.

JOHN MILLS,
GEORGE REEK,
JACOB GARRISON.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 15th inſtant, a Negroe Woman, called PHILLIS, about 30 years of age, near 5 feet high, well made, and very black. Had on when ſhe went away, a ſtriped blue and white Engliſh linſey jacket and Petticoat, and had a bundle of other cloathing, amongſt which was a white cotton gown. She has many ſmall lumps on her face, wants moſt of her upper teeth, and has always her jaws tied up. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid woman, ſo that her maſter may get her again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by JOHN DE CORSE.

Cheſter-Town, Maryland, Feb. 28, 1785. §

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Weſt Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, ſome time ago, a bay MARE, about 13 hands high, with a bay ſucking COLT. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take them away, or they will be ſold to pay the coſt.

March 7, 1785. § DAVID ZELL.

For ST. EUSTATIUS,

THE SHIP

FRIEND GEORGE,

JAN OLHOFF, COMMANDER;

WILL poſitively ſail from hence the firſt of April. For freight or paſſage, apply to the Commander on board, or T. WALLACE and J. DONALDSON, jun.

Philadelphia March 5, 1785.

N. B. Thoſe perſons who have goods to ſhip, are requeſted to be ſpeedy in their applications, as the ſhip will certainly be full at the time appointed.

TO BE SOLD,

By way of PUBLIC VENDUE, on the 16th day of March next,

THAT Valuable TRACT of LAND, late the property of WILLIAM DEHAVEN, deceaſed, of Whitpain townſhip, Montgomery county, State of Pennſylvania, containing 72 acres and 64 perches; whereon is a good dwelling-houſe, barn, and ſpring-houſe, over a never failing ſpring near the door, and about 23 acres of good woodland, 15 acres of meadow, well watered, and more may be made by turning the water over the banks; a good bearing orchard, the remainder plough-land, well manured with lime and dung. This excellent piece of Land lies about 18 miles from Philadelphia, on Skippack road, and near to ſeveral places of worſhip, and ſeveral mills. An indiſputable title and poſſeſſion may be had the 1ſt of April next.

Feb. 23, 1785. SAMUEL DEHAVEN,) Executors.
† ABRAHAM DEHAVEN,)

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On the premiſes, the Seventeenth of March next, at 10 o'clock in the morning,

A LOT of GROUND, containing 40 feet front, in Market-ſtreet, and in depth 180 feet, ſituate in the town of Cambden, near William Cooper's ferry, in Glouceſter county, Weſt-Jerſey, with a convenient frame houſe, two rooms on a floor, and an entry.

ALSO, a large Water LOT, bounded by Delaware, and fronting on King-ſtreet, oppoſite Cheſnut-ſtreet, with a convenient tan-yard, bark-houſe and curriers-ſhop; a ſtack of bark, tanners and curriers tools, a riding chair, deſk, caſes of drawers, beds and bedding; with a variety of houſhold and kitchen furniture. Attendance will be given, and the conditions made known, at the time and place of ſale, by

Feb. 25, 1785, † BARZILLAI LIPPINCOTT.

Philadelphia, Second Month 22d, 1785.

MARSH MEADOW.

TO BE SOLD, for CASH or BANK STOCK,

ABOUT FIVE acres of MEADOW, on GREENWICH ISLAND, about 3 miles from the city, adjoining ground of Richard Price, -------- Sickell, John Sprogle and Chriſtian Grover; on which is 1 good barn. For terms apply to THOMAS HARRISON, Taylor, in Strawberry-Alley. ¶

Glouceſter, February 26, 1785.

WAS committed to my cuſtody, the 12th of this inſtant, a certain PETER CARTER, who ſays he is an indented ſervant to Iſaiah Jobs, near Hydes-town, Middleſex county, Eaſt New Jerſey. His maſter is deſired to come, pay charges and take him away; or he will be ſold for expences the 15th day of March next. † ISAAC LEONARD, Goaler.

To be SOLD at public SALE,

On the premiſes, at twelve o'clock, on MONDAY, the 21ſt day of March next, being the ſecond day of the week,

A PLANTATION, ſituate in the Falls townſhip, Bucks county, part of the eſtate of Samuel Rhoads, late of this city, deceaſed, containing 90 acres, more or leſs, about 60 of which is cleared, 20 meadow, and the remainder woodland. There are on it a frame houſe, kitchen, weaver's ſhop, barn, ſtables, &c. and about 4 acres of bearing orchard; lately in the tenure of Mary Brown, deceaſed, now of Samuel Danford.

Alſo, a PLANTATION, near the above, and part of the ſame eſtate, containing 170 acres, more or leſs, about 100 of which is woodland, 18 meadow, and more may be made, the remainder is cleared plough-land. There are on it a log dwelling-houſe, frame barn, ſtables, &c. and a number of thriving apple-trees.

Both plantations are within five or ſix miles of Briſtol, about the ſame diſtance from Trenton, near the Falls meeting-houſe, and convenient to a ſchool, mills, ſtores, &c.

They will be divided into parcels from about 30 to 50 acres each; and the terms of payment, &c. will be made known at the time of ſale.

Alſo, to be SOLD at private SALE,

Several valuable TRACTS of unimproved LAND, in the county of Bedford. For terms, enquire of

SARAH RHOADS, Executrix,
THOMAS FRANKLIN, Executor.

Philadelphia, February 18, 1785. ‡ 4 w.

To be SOLD by public Auction,

On Fourth Day, the 23d of the Third Month, at 6 o'clock in the evening, at the COFFEE HOUSE,

FOUR Lots of LAND, being part of the eſtate formerly adjoining to Peel-Hall, fronting on a 20 feet lane, leading from the Wiſſahickon road, diſtant about two miles from the city. The ſituation is high and pleaſant. The terms of payment are to be one third in hand, and the other two thirds in ſix months from the day of ſale, with intereſt.

The lots contain about ſeven acres each, agreeable to a plan at the Coffee-Houſe, or at the houſes of the ſubſcribers.

Second Month 26, 1784. † JAMES BRINGHURST, RICHARD WELLS, JOHN FIELD.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On the premiſes, on THURSDAY, the 24th inſtant, if not not ſold before at private ſale,

THAT valuable PLANTATION, in Weſt Caln, Cheſter county, where JOHN JACK, deceaſed, lately lived, containing 150 acres of good land, about 60 acres thereof cleared, the remainder well timbered, a good meadow that produces hay ſufficient for a farm ſtock, and more may be eaſily made and watered by the weſt branch of Brandywine; there are on the premiſes, a large two ſtory ſtone houſe, with rooms and fire-places, &c. and cellars under the whole, with barn, ſtables, a good ſpring near the door and houſe over it, a large bearing orchard and good pailed garden, all in good order, convenient to mills and places of worſhip. A good title, and poſſeſſion to the purchaſer, the 10th of April next, will be given, by WILLIAM CLINGAN, Executor, near the ſign of the Waggon, on Lancaſter road.

March 1, 1785. ¶

Will be SOLD by public Vendue,

Purſuant to the laſt Will and Teſtament of WILLIAM WILEY, deceaſed, on the 25th day of March next,

THAT valuable PLANTATION or Tract of LAND whereon he dwelt, ſituate in Kennet townſhip, Cheſter county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, near the New-Caſtle county line; containing about 200 acres of land, including about 20 acres of good meadow, chiefly water bank; a conſiderable quantity more may be made, there being great conveniencies of water and bottom ground. There is on ſaid place a large proportion of woodland of the beſt kind of timber: The plough land is of the the firſt quality for raiſing winter and ſummer grain or paſture, there being plenty of water in every diviſion. The buildings are a frame dwelling-houſe, ſuitable for a large family, a good ſpring and houſe over it, a large frame barn, ſtable and other out houſes. There are alſo on ſaid place two good orchards, with a great variety of fruit, common to the climate.

Said plantation is 9 miles from Wilmington, and 31 from Philadelphia, it lies contiguous to meeting-houſes of various denominations, convenient to ſeveral ſchools, and nearly in ſight of three griſt and ſaw-mills. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe ſaid plantation, may apply to the ſubſcribers before the day of ſale on the premiſes, where attendance will be given, and the conditions made known, by JOSHUA WILEY,) Executors.
CALEB WILEY,)

N. B. At the ſame time and place will be ſold, a Crop of Wheat and Rye in the ground, and a number of other articles.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered on the tenth of April next,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, containing 110 acres of land, ſituate in Lower Merion townſhip, Montgomery county, 13 miles from Philadelphia, adjoining the Gulph road, and a road leading from Lancaſter road to Spring mill ferry, about two miles from Lancaſter road, and adjoining lands of Charles Thomſon, Eſq; about two thirds cleared, the reſt well timbered; there is a good two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, with a good cellar, a ſtone kitchen one and a half ſtories high, 15 feet by 18, a pump of good water that has never been dry, a compleat barn, with a ſtable and cow-houſe, and an excellent garden before the door. Alſo a good log-houſe, with two rooms and two fire-places below, and a good new log ſhop adjoining, ſuitable for a tradeſman, a log ſpring-houſe with good water, and ſeveral never-failing ſprings of water, two orchards, one produces a good quantity of fruit, the other young; there is a rich bottom, and a conveniency of making watered meadow. Said place is in good repair, and allowed to be as good ſoil as any in the parts, very commodious, and the ſituation very pleaſant, being a high level ground, eaſy to till, and allowed to be one of the healthieſt places in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, would ſuit a gentleman that has a particular regard for his health, near to ſeveral places of worſhip of different denominations, and lime may be had within two miles; it is alſo near to ſeveral merchant-mills and ſchools, and would ſuit to be divided, with buildings on each part. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the whole or one half, may be further informed by applying to Joſeph Ogden, at the Middle-ferry on Schuylkill, or the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

Feb. 9, 1785. ‡ HENRY PUGH.

Philadelphia, February 7, 1785.

ALL perſons indebted to JONATHAN BROWNE, late of this city, merchant, deceaſed, are hereby requeſted to pay their reſpective balances to the ſubſcriber, legally impowered to receive the ſame. All debts not paid before May next, he has poſitive orders, without reſpect to perſons, to put their bonds, notes and accounts into the hands of an Attorney at Law to recover.

ANDREW BUNNER, Attorney in Fact to
tbc. ELIZABETH BROWNE, Executrix.

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